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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/820,530	03/29/2001	Kazutoyo Machiro	P23936	5426
7055 7590 12/20/2007 GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C. 1950 ROLAND CLARKE PLACE RESTON, VA 20191			EXAMINER LEE, PHILIP C	
			ART UNIT 2152	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 12/20/2007	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/820,530

Applicant(s)

MAEHIRO, KAZUTOYO

Examiner

Philip C. Lee

Art Unit

2152

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 October 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 and 11-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 and 11-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

1. This action is responsive to the amendment and remarks filed on October 11, 2007.
2. Claims 1-9 and 11-16 are presented for examination and claim 10 is canceled.
3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. code not included in this office action can be found in a prior office action.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 103

4. Claims 1-9 and 11-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morris et al, U.S. Patent 7,216,144 (hereinafter Morris), Slutsman et al, U.S. Patent 7,177,905 (hereinafter Slutsman), and Tatham et al, U.S. Patent 6,223,177 (hereinafter Tatham) in view of Luzeski et al, U.S. Patent 6,430,177 (hereinafter Luzeski).
5. Morris and Slutsman were cited in the previous office action.
6. As per claims 1 and 9, Morris teaches the invention substantially as claimed in which a chairman who opens an electronic conference (col. 2, lines 37-41) sets an area (it is inherent that a virtual space must be set for storing chat messages (col. 2, lines 9-29)) on a database (e.g., server 100) for storing chat messages, and in which guests who join said electronic chat send requests for access from video game terminals of the guests (col. 12, lines 32-33), the method comprising:

giving an instruction from the chairman's video game terminal for transmission of said invitation message (col. 12, lines 22-25)(e.g., clicks on the "SEND" button),

transmitting from the chairman's video game terminal an invitation signal comprising said setup information to said guests' video game terminals based on only said instruction (col. 12, lines 22-32), and

the database area storing chat messages that are sent to and from the video game terminal (col. 2, lines 9-35).

7. Morris does not teach storing setup information in a storage section of a chairman's game terminal. Slutsman teaches comprising:

storing setup information for setting said area in a storage section of a chairman's terminal (col. 2, lines 49-56, 60-62; col. 3, lines 4-10)(storing session ID in host terminal),

creating from the chairman's terminal an invitation message comprising said setup information stored in a storage section (col. 3, lines 4-10)(creating a message with session ID stored and missing information, which are part of the conference request),

receiving at the guests' terminals said invitation signal and obtaining said setup information (col. 3, lines 17-28),

creating at the guests' terminals access request signals comprising said setup information (col. 3, lines 30-33), and

transmitting from the guests' terminals to said database (WSCP), said access request signals solely in response to each guest's instruction (col. 3, lines 30-33) (it is inherent that

transmission of conference response is in response to the participant's instructions (e.g., clicks on "SEND" or "ACCEPT" button)).

8. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Morris and Slutsman because Slutsman's teaching of storing setup information at the chairman's terminal would enhance the conference negotiating mechanism in Morris's systems by allowing all potential conference participants to use the session identifier for conference negotiation communication to identify the conference to which the communication applies (col. 2, lines 49-56).

9. Morris and Slutsman do not teach wherein the setup information includes a password. Tatham teaches wherein setup information includes a password (col. 5, lines 9-15), which is communicated from the chairman's video game terminal to a server and/or the guests' video game terminals without modification (col. 5, line 58-col. 6, line 7).

10. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Morris, Slutsman and Tatham because Tatham's teaching of including a password would increase the security of Morris's and Slutsman's systems by preventing unauthorized user to gain access to their systems.

11. Morris, Slutsman and Tatham do not teach setup information is not visible on guests' video game terminal. Luzeski teaches wherein the setup information is not visible on the user's terminals (col. 7, lines 40-43).

12. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Morris, Slutsman, Tatham and Luzeski because Luzeski's teaching of setup information is not visible on the user's terminals would increase the efficiency of Morris's, Slutsman's and Tatham's systems by allowing subsequent communication to be accompanied by setup information without re-entry of the setup information.

13. As per claim 5, Morris teaches the invention substantially as claimed in which a chairman who opens an electronic conference (col. 2, lines 37-41) sets an area (it is inherent that a virtual space must be set for storing chat messages (col. 2, lines 9-29)) on a database (e.g., server 100), the database area storing chat messages that are sent to and from terminals (col. 2, lines 9-35) and in which guests who join said electronic conference send requests for access from video game terminals of the guests (col. 12, lines 32-33), comprises an instruction device that gives an instruction for transmission of said invitation message created by an invitation message creator (col. 12, lines 22-25) (e.g., clicks on the "SEND" button), and an invitation signal transmitter that transmits an invitation signal comprising said setup information to said guests' video game terminals solely in response to said instruction from the instruction device (col. 12, lines 22-32).

14. Morris does not teach chairman's video game terminal comprising a storage that stores setup information. Slutsman teaches comprising: a chairman's terminal comprising a storage that stores setup information for setting said area (col. 2, lines 49-56, 60-62; col. 3, lines 4-10) (storing session ID in host terminal), an invitation message creator that creates an invitation message comprising said setup information stored in said storage (col. 3, lines 4-10)(creating a message with session ID stored and missing information, which are part of the conference request), and said guests' terminals comprising a setup information retriever that receives said invitation signal and obtains said setup information(col. 3, lines 17-28),

an access request signal source that creates an access request signals comprising said setup information obtained by the setup information retriever (col. 3, lines 30-33), and a request signal transmitter that transmits to said database (WSCP), said access request signals created at said access request signal source solely in response to each guest's instruction (col. 3, lines 30-33) (it is inherent that transmission of conference response is in response to the participant's instructions (e.g., clicks on "SEND" or "ACCEPT" button)).

15. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Morris and Slutsman because Slutsman's teaching of storing setup information at the chairman's terminal would enhance the conference negotiating mechanism in Morris's systems by allowing all potential conference participants to use the session identifier for conference negotiation communication to identify the conference to which the communication applies (col. 2, lines 49-56).

16. Morris and Slutsman do not teach wherein the setup information includes a password. Tatham teaches wherein setup information includes a password (col. 5, lines 9-15), which is communicated from the chairman's video game terminal to a server and/or the guests' video game terminals without modification (col. 5, line 58-col. 6, line 7).

17. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Morris, Slutsman and Tatham because Tatham's teaching of including a password would increase the security of Morris's and Slutsman's systems by preventing unauthorized user to gain access to their systems.

18. Morris, Slutsman and Tatham do not teach setup information is not visible on guests' video game terminal. Luzeski teaches wherein the setup information is not visible on the user's terminals (col. 7, lines 40-43).

19. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Morris, Slutsman, Tatham and Luzeski because Luzeski's teaching of setup information is not visible on the user's terminals would increase the efficiency of Morris's, Slutsman's and Tatham's systems by allowing subsequent communication to be accompanied by setup information without re-entry of the setup information.

20. As per claims 2 and 6, Morris, Slutsman, Tatham and Luzeski teach the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1 and 5 above. Morris further teach wherein said setup information comprises at least one of a name of said electronic conference and a code number for accessing said area of said database (col. 12, lines 26-31)(e.g., chat room name).

21. As per claims 3 and 7, Morris, Slutsman, Tatham and Luzeski teach the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1 and 5 above. Morris and Slutsman further teach comprising: receiving at the chairman's terminal, an opening response signal from said server, said opening response signal indicating that said area has been set in said database, said opening response signal comprises an ID number for allowing said server to identify said area of said database (see Slutsman, col. 2, lines 49-56, 60-62; col. 3, lines 4-10), transmitting from the chairman's terminal said invitation signal containing said ID number (see Morris, col. 12, lines 22-32; see Slutsman, col. 3, lines 17-24), and adding said ID number contained in said invitation signal to said access request signal (see Slutsman, col. 3, lines 30-33).

22. As per claims 4 and 8, Morris, Slutsman Tatham and Luzeski teach the invention substantially as claimed in claims 3 and 7 above. Morris further teach wherein said setup information comprises at least one of a name of said electronic conference and a code number for accessing said area of said database (col. 12, lines 26-31)(e.g., chat room name).

23. As per claim 11, Morris, Slutsman Tatham and Luzeski teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1 above. Morris further teach creating from the chairman's video game terminal a chat opening message comprising a type of the chat opening message (1000, fig. 10), a message title (Buddy Chat, fig. 10), and a text box (Invitation message box, fig. 10), which are required to transmit the invitation message to the guests' video game terminal (col. 12, lines 19-25), giving an instruction from the chairman's video game terminal for transmission of the chat opening message (col. 12, lines 19-25), transmitting from the chairman's video game terminal a chat opening signal based on the instruction (col. 12, lines 19-25).

24. As per claim 12, Morris, Slutsman Tatham and Luzeski teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 11 above. Morris and Tatham further teach comprising input columns for an alias name of the chairman (see Morris, buddy chat room box, fig. 10) and the password which are required to request the server to open an electronic conference room (see Tatham, col. 5, lines 9-15; col. 5, line 58-col. 6, line 7).

25. As per claim 13, Morris, Slutsman Tatham and Luzeski teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 11 above. Morris further teach the input columns for the alias name in the chat opening message is displayed as an electronic conference room name in the invitation message (col. 12, lines 28-31).

26. As per claim 14, Morris, Slutsman Tatham and Luzeski teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 11 above. Although Morris further teach transmitting a command for

inviting selected guests from the chairman's video game terminal (col. 12, lines 19-25); and editing the invitation message by selecting guests while the chat opening process is in progress (col. 12, lines 21-22), however, Morris, Slutsman Tatham and Luzeski do not teach selecting guests from address book. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include selecting names to invite from address book (e.g., buddy list) because by doing so it would increase the efficiency of their systems by allowing names to be referenced by the address book, hence allowing a user to quickly retrieve contact name (e.g. screen names). Noted that it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that "yipster666" selected in fig. 10 of Morris's reference could be a one of the screen name from the buddy list 210 shown in fig. 2).

27. As per claim 15, Morris, Slutsman Tatham and Luzeski teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 3 above. Morris, Slutsman and Tatham further teach generating command for inviting selected guests by obtaining the alias name (see Morris, fig. 10) and the password (see Tatham, col. 5, lines 5-19; col. 5, line 58-col. 6, line 7) from the chat opening message and obtaining the chat ID from the opening response signal (see Slutsman, col. 3, lines 17-24; col. 5, lines 44-53).

28. As per claim 16, Morris, Slutsman Tatham and Luzeski teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 15 above. Slutsman, Tatham and Luzeski further teach wherein the password and the chat ID are recognized by the guests' video game terminals during the exchange of the signals (see Slutsman, col. 3, lines 17-24; col. 5, lines 44-53; see Tatham, col. 5,

lines 5-19; col. 5, line 58-col. 6, line 7) but are not communicated to the guest through the screen (see Luzeski, col. 7, lines 40-43)

CONCLUSION

29. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-9 and 11-16, filed 10/11/07, have been fully considered but are moot in view of new grounds of rejection.

30. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Barnett et al, US 7,174,517.


31. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action. Any inquiry

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concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip C Lee whose telephone number is (571)272-3967. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM TO 5:30 PM Monday to Thursday and every other Friday. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on (571) 272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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